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as cholera, which was confirmed bacteriologically at the quarantine laboratory.¹

He also reported, August 17, the arrival of the steamship *König Albert* from Genoa, Naples, Palermo, and Gibraltar with 232 members of crew, 107 first cabin, 135 second cabin, and 359 steerage passengers. Two sailors were sick during the voyage and clinically suspicious of cholera. Cultures and specimens were examined bacteriologically, and on August 19 a case of cholera was confirmed bacteriologically in a sailor, and one cholera bacillus carrier was found August 20 in the person of a fireman. The carrier was immediately removed to Swinburne Island. All firemen have separate quarters and dining service and contact with remaining crew is limited. Examination of passengers was bacteriologically negative.

On August 18 he further reported the arrival of the steamship *Re d'Italia* from Genoa, Naples, and Palermo with 96 cabin and 259 steerage passengers. Three deaths, reported clinically cholera, occurred during the voyage in children among steerage passengers. One member of the crew and one steerage passenger who were sick on arrival were being examined bacteriologically. Isolation and disinfection on board were excellent. The first case was of a Greek child from Odessa via Piræus and Naples, who arrived at Naples August 1, was detained at emigration barracks, embarked August 3, was taken sick August 6, and died August 7. Two children were taken sick August 7. One died August 8 and one on August 11.

In a later report, dated August 20, Dr. von Ezdorf reported that cholera was confirmed bacteriologically August 19 in the case of one child who died at sea on the *Re d'Italia*, and that cholera was also confirmed in the case of the steerage steward who arrived sick. One cholera bacillus carrier was found among passengers of the same vessel August 20.

Cholera Carrier at Grosse Isle Quarantine, Canada.

Acting Asst. Surg. Bailey at Quebec reported August 15 the detention at Grosse Isle Quarantine Station of a cholera carrier in the person of an Italian steerage passenger destined for Canada.

THE PRESENCE OF ENTAMŒBA HISTOLYTICA AND E. COLI IN NORTH CAROLINA.

By CH. WARDELL STILES, Professor of Zoology, Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

There are still many physicians who do not admit or recognize the presence of more than one species of amœba as parasitic in man and who on this account are being misled in regard to amœbic dysentery.

In studies now being conducted at the marine hospital, Wilmington, N. C., there has been no difficulty in differentiating two species of amœbæ in fecal specimens. One of these corresponds to the pathogenic form, *Entamœba histolytica*; the other to the non-pathogenic form, *E. coli*. I have not yet recognized *E. tetragena* at this station. *E. coli* is rather common.

¹ Public Health Reports, Aug. 18, 1911, page 1227.